THE SPOILS DOLED OUT TOO SLOWLY. A WARNING TO BE GIVEN THE PRESIDENT-CON-

PERENCE AT WILLARD'S. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The Critic says toat: "The smouldering discontent which has for a than a month permeated certain Democratic circles here broke out last night in a meeting of conference, held at Willard's, the results of which are to-day the reigning political sensation. There were present Democratic Senators, Representatives and prominent citizens from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and classwhere, include inent citizens from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indi-ana, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and elsewhere, includ-ing several members of the National Democratic Com-mittee. The discussions were lengthy and earnest. It was urged that President Cleveland and nearly all of his Cabinet had refused to remove Republican office-holders even on the ground of offensive partisanship and that throughout all the Departments there, were Panulo. that throughout all the Departments there were Repub-licans who had voluntarily contributed their time and money to the Republican campaign, but yet they were not only encouraged to remain, but it was deemed an offence to even suggest their removal. The President had been informed that the greatest source of discontent the post offices which are not being by Democrats, while the Republicans laughing defiance. They blamed the President for not demanding the resignation of First Assistant Postmaster-General Hay and appointing an Assistant who could aid the Postmaster-General in filling the small post offices. They blamed the President for not re moving Republican office-holders in the States and giving

be gently informed that he must look to the Republicans in Congress for support.

"The President has told us, said one Senator to-day,
"The President has told us, said one Senator to-day,
"that we must be conservative in these matters. I didn't
understand that we carried the last election on a possum
policy. We made a straightout fight and won. Whose
vas the victory! This thing of keeping Republicans in
office because they might feel hurt if removed may be
the sort of politics they have up in Heaven, but it won't
do on certh."

the offices to the victors. After an interchange of views it was generally agreed that if the Administration continued to keep Republicans in office the President should

med that he must look to the Ropublicans

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC HOPE DISPELLED. ONLY TWO CENTS MISSING IN \$300,000,000-RESULT OF THE TREASURY COUNT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The count of the money and securities in the Treasury has practically been completed. For weeks Democrats had entertained the hope that the count would reveal some mare's nest. ceeded from day to day and nothing crooked found, their disappointment was intense. Some ed to imagine that the Republicans had been let loose m time to time in the Treasury vaults to fill their kets and carry away what they saw fit. A Georgia an who came up the other day to look after apostof ried most positively that the Republican National mittes helped itself to funds from the Treasury a every four years. When he and others of his lass read the statement that three allver dollars wer ing from a bag that in handling had become untied, lling its contents, they felt sure that this the beginning of the real investigation. chagrin may be imagined when they to-day that the \$3 had been found

were told to-day that the \$3 had been found and that the result of the count, which involved the handling of \$300,000,000, was the discovery that two cents were missing out of a \$5 package of pennies.

Still the cry goes on, "Turn the rascais out."

The Treasury reserve of \$156,000,000 in United States notes gives the new Treasurer trouble. His new debt statement which wiped out of existence Vice-President Hendricks's claim of \$400,000,000 overflowing the Treasury vaults is to contain this reserve fund under the head of special deposits. He holds that a United States note in the possession of the Government is not an asset or liability of the Government and is not money. The promise to pay in the possession of a person making the promise cannot enter into a calculation to determine the financial condition of the copinion that he cannot consistently receive as money for which he and his bondemen are responsible this fund of \$156,000,000, which he does not regard as an asset as long as it is kept locked up in the Treasury vaults, and which would become a hability if stolen.

DUE TO SENATOR VESTS ENMITY.

Washington, May 7 (Special).-William T. Washington, May I (Special).—Wittam I.

Sullivan, the special inspector of Pensions from Michigan, who is now trying to ascertain his status before the Pension Bureau, has been unfortunate enough to incur the enmity of Senator Vest. He had cause, some years ago, to attack the Senator, and this Mr. Vest has not forten. The action of Commissioner Black in perempdly dismissing Mr. Sullivan and placing Williams in tharge as Acting Supervising Examiner is believed to have been due to the resentment felt Senator Vest against Sulivan. Sulivan for some time has attempted to get its account settled, but to his inquiries by telegraph and therwise he has received no reply from Commissioner Back or any one else in the Department. He asserts hat his effice comes directly under the provisions of the Tayll Service haw and that he is not subject to removal by the President, except for cause. No charges have seen preferred against him; at least, they have not een communicated to him, aithough he has repeatedly sked to be informed on that point.

JUDD TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (Special).-The stateade by S. Corning Judd, who has just t pointed Postmaster at Chicago, that he was tendered the office of Solicitor General and refused it is not credited here. On the contrary it is well known that for seks his friends were working hard to secure the apnument for him, but neither the President nor the ment. Like many Democratic officeseekers who were cardidates for places in the Cabinet and other equally responsible positions he has been compelled to take a back scat. He is not one of the fortunate ones who, like Mr. Keller and Chief of Statistics Switzler have been kicked up stairs. I. E. Vanpeet, chairman of the Cook County Democratic Ciub, said to day; "The man who goes in now over Palmer is a thorough Democrat, and sinety days hence there won't be a Republican in the Chicago Post Office." ttorney-General could be induced to make the appoint-

DELAY FAVORABLE TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST Washington, May 7 (Special).-Representative Holman says that the Administration is moving suf-nciently fast with relation to the offices and that any one id have matters hurried thinks more of persons interests than of the public welfare. "This is a great big Government," he says, "and a great many things have to be considered before any more is made. An improper appointment is a public calamity and it is better to move slowly. It is much more important that good appointments be made than to bother about whether or not his or that man is allowed to retain his office for a few months. It is only a question of a few months and this delay is for the best public interest."

9

FIXING VIRGINIA FOR THE BOURBONS.

RICHMOND, Va., May 7 .- The Court of Appeals of Virginia, to-day rendered a decision in the case of Frayser against Delarne. This was a case made up to test the validity of the joint resolution passed by the last Legislature providing for the election by that body of electoral boards for all cities and counties of the State nd investing these boards with power to appoint all was not presented to the Governor for approval, and in order to avoid any future conflict between political parties in the State the case was made up as stated. The decision is that the act was not a legislative, but a ministerial act, which did not require the concurrence of the executive and was therefore valid. This decision gives the election machinery of the State almost wholly into the hands of the Democratic party. registrars and judges of election. The joint resolution

FOUR NEW VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

Washington, May 7 .- Advertisements will work as the Navy Department for plans and proposals for the construction of the new vessels which were authorized by the last Congress. The legislation for the building of these vessels provided for two cruisers of not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 tons displacetosting, exclusive of armameut, \$1,100,000 each; ment, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than \$520,000, and one light gunboat of about 800 tons displacement, costing, exclusive of armament, not more than \$275,000. Authority was given for the construction of these four vessels in accordance with such final plan as may be determined upon after a revision and reconsideration of all decimal plan as the such manufacture of all decimals. one heavily armed gunboat of about 1,600 tons displace on of tuess four vessels in accordance with such final ian as may be determined upon after a revision and re-nessionation of all designs which have heretofore been ade. Mr. Whitney construes the law as authorizing e invitation of new designs in addition to those here-fore made and accordingly will issue the advertisement.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE WYLIE.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The following letter from the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District to Justice Wylle, recently retired was handed to him to-

Dear Judoe Wylle: Your brethren whom you have est behind on the bench desire to express, in this form, enat we have each said to you in person, that our kindest brards follow you in your voluntary retirement.

You owe no unpaid debt of duty to the Government, or during more than two-thirds of a generation, and for early one-third of your life, you have served with idelity and efficiency in your high office. Your brethren, the have the best means of observation on the subject, car willing and merited testimony to your industry and illigence, as they do to your learning and ability. It is are earnest hope that your future life may be accommanded by all the blessings that can surround as honorble cessation from public responsibilities, and that you nay be grasted leagth of days, with health, prosperity and happiness to you and yours.

We are, with sincere esteem and respect, your brothers of friends.

and friends,

D. K. Carter, Arthur Macarthur, A. B. Hagner,
Walter S. Cox, Charles P. James.

RESIGNATION OF REGISTER BRUCE. WASHINGTON. May 7 .- Ex-Senator Blanche

K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation. It is reported that the resignation was re-

MR. COX INCLINED TO STAY. WHAT THE MOVEMENT TO KEEP HIM HERE REALLY MEANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

derstanding that he would not be an appli-cant for renewed honors. He has ceased to be the use

ful man he once was to his constituents. His position here is one of generally recognized hostility to the or-ganization of the House without the fortification of

influence with Cleveland. This disability has prevented

Mr. Cox from taking that amount of care of his district which is thought to be incumbent on a New-York Con-

Recent events have made it clear to him that a re

turn to the House will involve a Herculean struggle which is much too likely to end in his discomiture.

His main reliance has been Tammany Hall, and Tam-

many is now rather a broken reed in the first place

served toward him in the second. Mr. Cox perceived the necessity of drawing on his fund of

a little inclined to be distant and re-

diplomacy. The mission to Turkey gave him his opporunity. It was no great work for him to receive the Executive nomination. That came almost for the ask-ing. Ever since his confirmation the details of his plan have been developing until now the astate politicians have been developing until now the astute politician say that the Turkish mission is only a blind to secur say that the Turkish mission is only a character.

pledges of a renomination to Congress next year. Mr. Cox's amiability has won him many newspaper friends. Immediately they began the "don't go" cry. They dubbed him the "Indispensable," and labored diligently to show how vast were his works and how great was his Congressional power. Mr. Cox did not send his acceptance of the mission to the President, nor did he get ready to go away. He stayed here, and gave it out that he was finishing a book. In the meantime his friends in New-York busied themselves trying to secure pledges from the leaders of the County Democracy and Tammany Hall not to oppose his renomination. His principal support came from Congressman Hew-tit, but even he has been so far unable to make any positive arrangement. The against him. The organizations in the district insist that they want a man who is not kicking against both Cartisie and Randall, and who stands in with Manning and the President. About two weeks ago the Jefferson Club held a mass-meeting to show that the sentiment of the people was against bin leaving them for Turkey, but Mr. Cox's rivals shut their off eyes and lay their forefingers craftily on their noses, and gonly insinuate that they ain't fooled," and that they "know who got the meeting up." pledges of a renomination to Congress next year. Mr.

meeting up."

Mr. Cox has played his cards with shrewdness, however, and Hubert O. Thompson promised to take the

Mr. Cox has played his cards with shrewdness, however, and Hubert O. Thompson promised to take the matter in hand for him. Thompson's answer was to have been given last Monday. If he was successful in securing the piedges of a renomination, a delegation of Cox's constituents were to have come here and presented an address implering him not to leave them. The scheme, did not go through and the delegation did not come. The effort was not relinquished, however, and if the deals can be made they are to come to-morrow. Appearances now do not favor the hope that they will arrive. If there is much more delay, it will be too late, for Manning and Lamont are smelling a mouse and beginning to get the notion that Cox is trying to "take in" the Administration.

RANDALL AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

NEGATIVE SUCCESSES SHREWDLY MAGNIFIED-NOT A FOWER BEHIND THE THRONE. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Reports of the Hon.

Samuel J. Randali's great power in the Administration sleading, to say the least. What he has accomplished has been mostly of a negative character. For instance. He was mainly instrumental in everthrow-ing the combination, headed by Carlisle and Beck, that backed "Phil" Thompson, of Kentucky, for Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue first, and after that for sundry other offices; receiving none of waich, he was relegated to the ranks of the inevitable claim agents, the final resort of those who fall in the pursuit of office. But notwithstanding Thompson's defeat, Mr. Randall's favorite was not appointed. The appointment of Mr. Miller as Commissioner was acquiesced in by Randall, but he is in no manner bound to promote Randall's fortunes. Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, was Randall's choice. Although the asptring Pennsylvanian realized the importance of this particular office to his future intentions, he dared not openly take the chances of pushing Buckner, but had to be content with beating Thompson-if it was he who to be content with scatting incomposition of it, and was widely heralized as the victor; but after all, it is doubtful whether in reality he had much to do with it. Cleveland, before coming to Washington, there is lirst-rate authority for saying, made up his mind against Thomp son, because he was what he was—the representative and type of a civilization he could have nothing to do with which he honestly spurned. It is pretty well set tied that had the Kentuckians come with a fair man, Mr. Carlisle, and not Mr. Bandall, would have had the credit

of winning the day.

Next, Randali had the credit of Hay's appointmen as First Assistant Postmaster-General. But ne nad no part in it, and the appointment was not even pleasing to him. He has had no favorite appointed. He has on to be for several successful men and to have the credit of their appointment. But as many have been appointed against his wishes. Were all the facts to be stated it would appear that hardly another with anything like the same pretensions has got so little. It is true that from the first week of the Administration Randall has been sick, and for a good part of the time unable to give appointments and similar matters any attention. But he has been able so to control his action as to take no step that would in the issue have the slightas to take no step that would in the issue and the superance of his being beaten, though actually reaping very little benefit from the Administration. The President has not seemed specially desirous of pleasing him, though apparently willing to have it understood that the Pennsylvanian stood well with the Administraton. Indeed, it is known that the President has on more than one occasion manifested a disposition to steer clear of him; has shown irritation; and dissatis faction with the reports which have set forth Kandail's power.

There is nothing truer than that Mr. Randall realizes that it is not his choice that takes him from the contest of the Speakership, but necessity. He may attempt to beat Carliele through combinations in layer of snother, beat Carlisie through combinations in favor of another, but he knows how useless it would be for him to try for the Speakership. The supporters of Carlisie threaten to send him to the rear still further by refusing him the head of the Committee on Appropriations—the post of honor which kaudail's friends are claiming for him; and it is entirely true that some of the shrewdest of those friends are not certain that this will not be done. Randail himself is not easy about it. If Carlisie is Speaker again this will be the treatment kandail will receive, nniess the fear of making him a martyr prevents. Toward him there is a settled hostility on the part of a disciplined and resolute faction of Democrats. For different reasons others still are favorable to setting him asside.

Mr. Bantail is at home with only one member of the Cabinet—Mr. Manning. For some reason there is not this feeling between him and Secretary Whitney. He

and him aside.

Mr. Randall is at home with only one member of the Cabinet—Mr. Manning. For some reason there is not this feeling between him and Secretary Whitney. He does not permit himself to say all he leefs toward the head of the Navy. Between him and Secretary Bayard there is a feeling little less than positively hostile which is not of recent origin. The Pennsylvanian feels a settled and scarcely disguised contempt for the Delawarcan. He has no relations with Gariand that are not friendly, and very few of any kind. As for Lamar and Vilas, it is a perpetual wonder with Randall why they are in the Cabinet—one a man of ability of a certain sort; a dreamer and an uncertain man at best; the other a respectable light weight discovered through accident. This is the light in which Mr. Randall views the Cabinet. He doesn't believe it will last long.

Persons who ought to know say that Mr. Randall could have had Mr. Manning's seat in the Cabinet; that Fresident Cleveland made him the offer; that he was much inclined to take it, and would have done so but for the urgency of trusted friends, who, seeing and making him see all things from the Presidential point of view, caused him to believe that going into the Cabinet would be a misstep. Whatever they may have come to think since, it is believed that he is convinced that the decision was erroneous.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The following transfers in the 3d and 5th Regiments of Artillery have been ordered to take effect June 1:

3d Artillery-First Lieutenant George A. Thurston 3d Artillery—First Lieutenant George A. Thurston, from Battery M to Battery A; First Lieutenant Henry R. Lemly, from Battery A to Battery M; First Lieutenant John R. Williams, from Battery A to Battery M First Lieutenant Charles B. Satterlee, from Battery M to Battery A; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Bennett, from Battery A to Battery M ; Second Lieutenant Edward A. Millar, from Battery A to Battery M; Second Licutenant

Louis Ostheim, from Battery M to Battery A.

5th Artillery—First Lieutenant Paul Roemer, from
Battery G to Battery C; First Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly, from Battery G to Battery C; First Lioutenant nns R. Adams, from Battery C to Battery G : First Lieutenant David D. Johnson, from Battery C to Battery G; Second Lieutenant Solon F. Massey, from Battery C to Battery G; Second Lieutenant Albert C. Blunt, from Battery C to Battery G ; Second Lieutenant Harvey C. Carbaugh, from Battery G to Battery C.

By direction of the President Second Lieutenant Enoch H. Crowder, 8th Cavalry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the University of the State of Missour, at Columbia, to take effect July 1, and he will report for duty accordingly, relieving First Lieu-tenant John J. Haden, 8th infantry, who, upon being so

relieved, will join his company, who, upon some prelieved, will join his company.

The following officers, whose troops and companies have been ordered from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will remain on duty at the school of application for infantry and cavairy at that post until June 20, when they will be relieved from duty there by the commanding officer of the school and will proceed to join their respective troops

and companies: First Lieutenant John C. Dent. 20th Infantry: Second Lieutenant James D. Mann. 7th Cay. alry: Second Lieutenant John A. Johnston, Sth Cavalry and Second Lieutenant John F. Morrison. 20th Infantry: The following transfers of paymasters have been ordered: Major Charles I. Wilson, from the Department of the Platte, and Major Charles I. Wilson, from the Department of the Platte, to the Department of the Peattenant of the Platte, to the Department of the East. The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st Cayalry, in special orders of April 3, has been further extended two months.

Captain John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, upon the completion of his present tour of inspection will, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and will John his troop. By direction of the Presidentific and Major The Presidentific and Major The Presid

WASHINGTON, May 7.-The rumor has leaked out that S. S. Cox is playing the Administration against a political crowd in his Congressional district in New-York after the manner of the most accomplished bluffer. It is well known that Mr. Cox's pathway to his nomination a year ago was not strewn with roses. He had to work like a beaver, and to overcome a great deal of opposition. He finally accomplished it, and it is understood that he returned upon a tacit un-

duty.

The United States ship Pensacola was inspected yesterday at Norfolk. Later in the day she left that place for Hampton Roads, where she will remain for a few lays before proceeding to the Mediterranean.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The President to-day

Mashington, May 7.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Postmasters: I. Parker Veazey at Baltimore, to succeed Harrison Adreen, whose term expired on Tuesday; Charles C. Peck at Middlebury, Vt., vice George Hammond, commission *expired; Frank W. Rogers at Norwich, N. Y., vice J. K. Spaulding, resigned; George Dounolly & Waterloo, N. Y., vice Luke Johnson, commission expired; G. W. Thomas at Canton, M. Krouth, commission expired; G. W. Thomas at Canton, Miss., vice F. B. Pratt, commission expired; R. E. Harrist at San Angelo, Tex., vice William E. Ellis, resigned; Wilson W. Forney at Letonia, Ohio, vice M. E. Toggert, commission expired; James C. Carleton at Bedford, Ind., vice Henry Davis, commission expired; Joseph R. Ratevina et Shenandoah, Penn., vice H. P. Duffield, resigned; Ell Hodge at Columbia, Mo., vice H. N. Cook, commission expired; Jonathan N. Wise at Plattsmouth, Neb., vice J. W. Marshal, resigned; S. W. Hobbs at Storm Lake, Iowa, vice W. S. Vestal, auspended.

Internal Revenue Collectors: Nelson F. Acers for the district of Kansaa, vice John C. Carpenter suspended, and Eugene P. Sykes for the District of Mississippi, vice Jams Hill, suspended.

Junio I Jentenan Robert H. McLean to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

is the Navy.

I. Parker Veazer, appointed postmaster of Baltimo e to succeed Colonel Adreon, is a lawyer. Although his name had been mentioned before, it was not seriously thought of until Wednesday, when seriously thought of until Wednesday, a delegation headed by Dr. Cole, a prot

seriously thought of until wodinessay, as delegation headed by Dr. Cole, a prominent a delegation headed by Dr. Cole, a prominent matter politician, presented his name to Postmaster-General Vilas and afterward to the President. Mr. Veazey was expected to take the nomination for Mayor of Baitimore this year; and several other men were urged more stremonally for the post office and had declined the honor. Mr. Veazey was then suddenly taken up. Senator Gorman was among his backers. The only serious rival left at the last was General J. W. Horn, who was pressed by Mr. Findlay.

Lieutenant McLean has been three times before the Naval Examining Board, and once before the Retiring Board. When he was first examined for promotion he was found morally disqualified, but at his request his case was reopened and he succeeded in passing the examination. President Arthur, on a statement from Secretary Chandler that he was morally disqualified, disapproved the findings of the Examining Board, and the Lieutenant was ordered before the Naval Bettring Board. Here he was found mentally and physically qualited. The charges of habits of interication were not established. Lieutenant McLean then appeared a third time before the Examining Board and was recommended for promotion, which he has now received.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7, 1885.

RESIGNED.-David V. Stephenson, Surveyor-General Nebraska and Iowa, has resigned. REPORT OF NATIONAL BANKS.—The Controller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of the National banks throughout the country at the close of business on Wednesday, May 6.

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS. -S. E. Chamberlain, one of the special agents of the Treasury Department recently re moved by the Secretary, has been appointed a Special Inspector of Customs He is temporarily on duty at Halliers. THE OKLAHOMA BOOMERS—The Secretary of the In

terior has received a letter feom Captain Couch, chief of the Olahoma boomers, in which he assorts that the cattle-men are still in possession of the choicest lands in the Oklahoma country and protests against their being al-AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY -To-day's meeting of the American Fisheries Society took place on board the Fish Commission steamer Fishhawk, which steamed down the river to the hatching station at Fort Washington, where the process of securing, manipulating and shipping the fish eggs was exhibited and explained.

ACCOUNTS DISALLOWED.-First Controller Durham has ACCOUNTS DISALLOWED—First Counts of Marshal Mc disallowed about \$5,000 in the accounts of Marshal Mc Dougall, of the Northern District of New-York. The question in dispute arose from the appointment of a deputy marshal and a cierk, the services of both of whom were performed by a third person. The Controller refuses to allow the claim on this ground.

RAILEOAD INTERESTS.

THE BITTER RATE WAR IN THE WEST, CAUSES WHICH HAVE LED TO THE CONTEST-

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT CABLE. CHICAGO, May 7 .- The bitterness of the war between the western railroads has never been exceeded. Entes have been reduced to merely nominal figures and do not begin to pay the cost of transportation. Daily meetings of the managers have resulted in nothing, and the end of the contest appears to be far distant. The cause of the war lies away back in the tripartite agreement between the Union Pacific and the St. Paul and the Rock Island companies and the immediate occasion is the sharp competition resulting from a lack of The Chicago and Northwestern Railway which is stretching out to a connection with the anough the present war, although it has been reported that the Rock Island was the first offender. The Rock Island was an original member of the tripartite alliance, however, which was formed in the tripartite alliance, however, which was formed in defence of the aggressions of the Northwestern on the north and the Burlington and Quincy on the south of the Union Pacific. The Bock Island had no reason to break the agreement. The continued progress of the Northwestern was a continued menace to the pooled lines, and recently its refn-al to include its Nebraska traffic in the pool has precipitated the conflict. The traffic in the pool has precipitated the conflict. The traffic in the pool has precipitated the conflict. The Commissioner of the Northwestern Traffic Association show that the decision of the St. Paul in the matter was deliberate. Its general manager stated that the business was not covered by the agreement and that consequently, it was not subject to arbitration to which the Burlington and Quincy had moved to refer it. President Cable, of the Rock Island, then suggested that as there was some misunderstanding it should be set at rest by referring to the records of the association and to the arbitrator whether the business was exempted or not. The proposal was not adopted. It is doubtful if the question is any hearer a settlement now than it was three weeks ago. In answer to the many runners from New-York that the war had been brought about by the Rock Island managers for speculative purposes, H. H. Porter, a member of the Executive Committee, said recently:

"I have never in my life sold a share of stock short in any railroad of which I was a director or officer, and since 1883 the whole of my stock purchases would not amount to 2,000 shares, and my sales not as many. The existing railroad troubles are principally due to the indiscriminate building of railroads in a territory where none are needed. The only remedy that I can see is the rapid growth of population and consequently increase in business; this will soon let us out of our troubles If, with the coming confidence, the construction of new roads can be judiciously and properly controlled." defence of the aggressions of the Northwestern on the

CHICAGO, May 7 (Special) .- Dispatches received here from Denver indicate that the strikers on the Denver and Rio Grande road are likely to have a hard time of it in their encounter with the United States authorities, who take the ground that the strike is a conspiracy against the property in the hands of its officers. The situation as regards the strike itself is said to be much easier. The shopmen have struck at Denver, Pueblo, Alamosa, Salida, Jamison and Grand Junction. The locomotive engineers still refuse to Join the strike and have offered to run their engines If the officials of the road will protect them. This is being done. No passenger trains are molested. The strikers endeavored to stop freight trains at Denver, but all freights went out as usual yesterday and to-day. All freights have been stopped at Salida. A force of United States mashala are arresting strikers on charges of conspiracy and littimidation and bringing them before the United States Court for contempt. This is an unexpected turn to the strikers, and it is thought a few sentences will break the back of the strike within a week. Interference with trains is prevented by placing marshals in charge of them. The shops at all points on the line are also in the possession of marshala, acting as officers of the court. The situation as regards the strike itself is said

DELAWARE AND HUDSON PREIGHT RATE. Boston, May 7 (Special) .- The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, whose roads form a section in the Hoosac Tunnel line to the West, between the Hudson River and Binghamton, N. Y., has informed its connec River and Binghamon, tions that no freights destined for Boston can be carried over its road unless the Delaware and Hudson receives its proportion of the through rate, equal to, at least, a 20 cent rate. Or, in other words, it will not con-20 cent rate. Or, in other words, it will not consecut to carry grain at less than a 20 cent rate, unless connecting roads will guarantee to make up the difference. Lines operating over the New-York Central and the West Shore, owing to the fight going on between these roads, will continue in the grain traffic business regardless of rates, as one company has a large supply of receiver's certificates to depend upon, and the other can go without dividends if necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLEGENCE. CHICAGO, May 7 .- At the meeting of the Pacific Coast Association here to-day, the application of the Sunset Association in the pool was favorably acted upon. The agreement provides that the agents of the different lines shall form themselves into a committee, agreeing upon rates from time to time. All differences agreeing upon rates from time to time. All differences are to be settled by arbitration. George M. Bogue, of Chicago, and D. S. Gray, of Columbus, were appointed to agree upon the percentages from May 1. If these two cannot agree, a third arbitrator is to be named.

Philadelphia, May 7.—In the suit of the Oaks Land Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad, for land

were to command columns knew of the intended occupation of the town. The subordinate officers and the men thought that it was merely a drill. But no command to halt was given, and on the marines and blue jackets marched till they had left the barracks on the Panama Railroad far behind and were in the narrow, balcony-shadowed streets of the ancient city. There were no sounds of drums or bagles, only a solid, steady tramp, tramp, and the glittering of the sun on the helmets and bayonets of the marines. Colonel Heyward led his splendid column up the river road and took ossession of the American consulate. Captains Meed and Collum led other columns into the city by other routes. Batteries of Gatlings and howitzers, manned by sturdy blue jackets, accompanied the columns. The splendid manner in which the troops entered the city excited the admiration of all who saw it. "Ah!" exclaimed the captain of an English man-of-war in the harbor when he heard of it, " I know those marines. I saw them at Alexandria." The rebels were taken completely by surprise.

Before they realized what had happened the troops were in possession of the American consulate, the Grand Hotel, the office of the Central and South American Cable Company and the property of the Pacific Mail Company. Aizpuru had been erecting barricades. They were quietly taken possession of by the American troops and guns mounted on them. He had loopholed the towers of the cathedral. A company of marines was placed in them and Yankee rifles looked down on the plaza. Aizpuru was going toward the Government House with his Secretary of State and two members of his staff. As he approached the American consulate the head of Colonel Heyward's column suddenly turned the corner. Captain McCalla, on foot, was with them. Some one pointed out Aizpuru to him and he imme diately arrested him. Aizpuru fell fainting to the ground. He was taken into the American consulate, where he fainted again and then became hysterical. The rebel troops were all in the cuartel. A guard was placed around it and a gun trained

Aizouru was sent under a strong guard to the Grand Hotel, where he was held as a prisoner. Guards were placed around the plaza and a Gatling gun trained on it. A proclamation by Captain McCalla, saying that he came only to preserve life and property, was issued and distributed through-out the city. The stupefaction, fear and astonishment of the people soon gave place to excitement and whiskey, but Captain McCalla closed every greg-shop in the city and requested everyone to go ne and go to bed. The French Consul went to the American consulate and violently denounced the action of the Americans. The commander of the English man-of-war here had intended to land 100 men to protect the English consulate, but when he saw the Americans in possession of the city he felt there was no need of it and kept his men on board.

About 9 o'clock a mob collected at one end of the plaza and began to shout, "Viva free Colombia! Down with the Gringoes! Let us go at them with machetés!" An American passing by was hit in the head and some shots were fired. Immediately the Gatling gun across the plaza opened fire and there was not room enough on the Isthmus to hold the bravoes. Everyone of them would have been killed had not the range of the Gatling been over their heads. The wildest excitement prevailed for a while, but Lieutenant Reeder, of Captain McCalla's staff, rushed into the plaza at the risk of his life and shouted, "Stop firing." Then the Gatling stopped grinding and seen the excitoment in a measure subsided. The reason tor Captain Me-Calla's taking possession of the city was this: The Colombian troops were nearing the city, Aizpurn had prepared for a desperate resistance, and the fate of Colon would have been repeated at Panama had the Americans hesitated. When the troops left their post outside the city yesterday. Lieutenant Young, with some blue jackets from the Shenan doah, landed and occupied the place. Lieutenant Mason came with more blue jackets from Colon later, and afterward strong reinforcements of marines arrived. These all remained outside the city ready for an emergency. All night there has

been firing in the streets at intervals, but this morning all is quiet. MOVEMENTS OF COLOMBIAN TROOPS. Aizpuru sent a delegation to the State of Canca recently to try and arrange matters with General Payan, who having beaten the rebels in that State was preparing to move against him. General Payan promptly seized the commissioners and took the attle steamboat which they came in to tow a bark on which were his men. Aizpuru, when he saw that a compromise was impossible, began most active preparations for the defence of the city of Panama. Materials for barricades were collected, towers of churches and walls of houses were perforated for rifles and cannon, and dynamite cartridges with rifles and cannon, and dynamic carried. At the present writing it is rumored that General Santo Domingo Vila has beaten the rabels at Carthagena and is preparing to sail to Colon and cross the Isthmus to Panama. Between the State of Panama and the rest of Colombia there is an impassable wilderness of jungles, mountains and swamps, so wilderness of junges, montant and another to crush that all the troops coming from the north to crush the rebeis are obliged to come by sea. The transportation of even a small force is such a great undertaking for the Colombian Government that there has been much delay in the progress of the

National troops. HATRED OF AMERICANS. The pronunciamento which was issued against the Americans and freely distributed over the Isthmus is supposed to have emanated from Aizpara, but no one is bold enough to father it. It called upon the 1sthmians to arm themselves with sticks and stones, if they could not get guns, and drive the Americans out of the country. The particulars of the plot to blow up the marine barracks at San Pablo are as follows: One night Lieutenant Elliot, of the marines, who commands the post, had occasion to place another sentry. As the sentry left the building he saw a man run out from under the barracks and disappear in the direction of a camp of Spanish laborers near there. Soon after the French canal police sent in word that a man was in the Spanish camp with a quantity of dynamite with which he threatened to blow up the American barracks. Lieutenant Elliot sent out and arrested him. He proved to be the same man who had been

him. He proved to be the same man who had been seen to run out from under the barracks. On his person were several dynamite cartridges. He had evidently been under the barrack awaiting a favorable opportunity to arrange his explosives and had been frightened away. But for the prompt action of the French police he would probably have returned to complete his work.

Five men-of-war, one American, three French and one English, are now lying in the harborof Panama. The American ship is the Shenandoah. All Americans here praise the prompt action of her commander, Captain Norton, in landing a force immediately on his arrival in spite of the threat of Aizpurn that he could not be responsible for the action of his soldiers if the Americans landed. Captain Norton paid no attention to thus, but on his own responsibility sent Lieutenant-Commander Longnecker with 140 sailors and marines on shore and held the property of the Panama Raliroad until the arrival of Colonel Heyward and his marines.

DANGER OF DISEASE. DANGER OF DISEASE.

The rainy season has set in and the American troops are confronted by something more serious and deadly than bostile bullets, and that is the fever, which, though ever present, asserts itself with particular violence in the season of rain. It is unpossible to live in tents in this country, and all the troops have been quartered in barracks, buildings belonging to the Panama Railroad Company being used for that purpose. Admiral Jouett has given it as his opinion in regard to the garrison at Colon that nothing but the energy and generosity of Mr. Burt, the general manager of the road, in building and turning over for the use of the troops ten frame houses, has saved the lives of eight out of ten of the men. These houses would cost about

Chagres fever among the troops. In this country life and death tread close on each other's heels. Everywhere are the rank tropical vegetation and the swarming animal life; everywhere are the evidences of death and decay. The foreign residents here make their homes as luxurious and healthy as they can, but all their conversation has in it something of the spirit which animated the English soldiers when, amid the plague in India, they sang:

"One cup to the dead already, And burrah! for the next that dies!"

Menkey Hill, some three miles from Colon, is the burial place for that city, and thither every night a train carries the bodies of those who have died in the course of the day. So familiar are the people with death that even this train is made the subject of a ghastly joke, and from the fact that the negroes are nost numerous among the dead, as they are among the living here, it is called the "Blackbury train." Only the wealthy dead can have coffins of their own; the poor are taken to the grave in coffins hired for the purpose. The bodies are thrown into shallow ditches, a few shovelfuls of earth thrown over them, and the coffins returned to the undertaker. When Prestan's followers were committing their atrocities at Col.n it was the custom of the insurgents to take their prisoners out to Monkey Hill and make them dig their own graves; after which they were promptly shot. One day they took an Englishman out and requested him politely to dig. The Englishman was very particular about his grave, and he due it long and deep. The gentlemanty cutthroats who had come along as executioners did not like to hurry the man, so they disposed themselves in the shade of the palm trees to await his pleasure. When half of them had dropped into a pleasant doze and the rest were on the border-tand, the Englishman, not to be outdone in politeless, forebore to disturb their siesta and went off into the woods. I believe he did not like the location of his grave. At any rate, he never returned to complete it.

SOCIAL STATE OF THE ISTHMUS. burial place for that city, and thither every night SOCIAL STATE OF THE ISTRIMUS.

The inhabitants of the Isthmus are mostly negroes and Indians. The people of purely Spanish descent are few and far between. The true Isthmianos are Indians, small of stature but of the most reckless personal bravery. It is of them that the armies of the revolutionists and of the Government are composed. They are expert in a kind of savage warfare and are always aided by a mob of negroes. The Isthmians are, to all intents and purposes, savages. They live in villages which are only collections of huts, all over the Isthmus. These huts are composed of wattles and thatched with banana leaves.

This Isthmus, which must of necessity always remain a great highway of travel, is at the mercy of these people and of the dregs of the population of the cities of Colon and Panama. Revolution and poverty seem to be the normal condition of the country. The State of Panama, which embraces the whole Isthmus, is hopelessly bankrupt, and after the present trouble is over it is difficult to see how the Government is to be carried on. Every possible tax has been levied and every piece of Government property mortgaged. Even the revenues for many years to come have been discounted. Their coins are light weight and the issue counted. Their coins are light weight and the issue of paper money with such an unstable Government is impossible. It is a striking commentary on the relative stability of the Government of the United States of America and the United States of Colombia, that greenbacks bring 30 per cent premium in Colombian silver. But almost everyone demands payment in American money, and everybody charges war prices. Washing, for instance, is \$4.50, a decent in Colombian and \$3.50, a decent in Colombian. charges war prices. Washing, for instance, is \$450 a dozen in Colon and \$350 a dozen in Panama. Life is the cheapest thing on the Isthmus. The penalty for killing a negro is two weeks imprisonment, and for killing a white man three months. For political offences, however, the penalty is death. "Bushwhacking" is now in the lathmus diagram of the lathmus was the lathmus and court the lathmus was t dulged in by the natives all over the Isthmus.

Almost every night the American pickets shoot a ew of the outlaws.

FINANCES OF THE SECOND AVENUE LINE. [FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 7 .- H. M. Thompson, the spe cial accountant appointed by the Raliroad Commission, ers to examine the financial condition of the horse railport of the Second Avenue Railroad, which was chartere in 1852 with a capital of \$800,000, divided into 8,000 shares. He reports that no books are in existence she ing any record of expenses prior to 1858, except the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors. minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors. He flads from such records as were at his command that the total cost of the road and equipment, including discount on bonds, up to September 30, 1884, was \$2,760, 170, 20. The dividends paid to that time foot up \$1,297,726, 93. The average yearly dividends since the organization of the company were: From 1853 to 1869, 1.09 per cent; from 1870 to 1871, 1.06 per cent; from 1870 to 1871, 1.06 per cent; for 1872, 5.41 per cent; for 1831, 4.81 per cent; for 1882, 7.40 per cent; for 1883, 9.96 per cent; 1874 to 1880, 4.71 per cent; for 1881, 4.81 per cent; for 1882, 7.40 per cent; for 1883, 9.96 per cent; 1884, 8.75 per cent; an extra dividend in 1884 of 10 per cent. The accountant closes his report by saying that the company has passed through a series of financial straggles to reach its present prosperous condition. It paid large interest for financial assistance, and at times, as appears

THE DEPORT ON THE TONTINE PLAN.

committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate the nounced from the Senate and was ordered to a third Tontine system of insurance was handed to the Speaker this evening. As far as the committee could ascertain, the companies doing business on the Tontine plan are the Equitable Life Assurance Assoclation, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the Brookiyn Life Insurance Company, the Brookiyn Life Insurance Company, the Penn Mutual Insurance Company, the Penn Mutual Insurance Company, the Penn Mutual Insurance Company, the Union Mutual, of Maine; the Northwestera Union, of Wisconsin; the Metropetitan and the Union Central, of Ohio. The committee finds that the Tontine has not been as profitable for the pollcy holder as it was supposed it would be, and suggests an amendment to the laws approached the subject of the committee of the right to have such surrender value, and to prohibit the waiver on the part of the assured of the right to have such surrender value after paying their anual dues. The report is sigued by all the members of the committee.

NEW-YORKERS TO REBUILD A DESERTED TOWN.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 7.—The old and historic town of Atsion, on the New-Jersey division of the Reading Railroad, at the junction of Camden, Burlington and Atlantic Counties, has been purchased by a New-York company, which intends to cut the tract, comprising seme 2,500 acres, into building lots. The place was founded over a century ago by Samuel Richards, who established one of the first iron foundries in the United states there, and for fifty years it was one of the manifacturing centres of South Jersey, but owing to a lack of the first iron foundries in the United states there, and for fifty years it was one of the manifacturing centres of South Jersey, but owing to a lack of the first iron foundries in the United states there, and for fifty years it was one of the manifacturing centres of South Jersey, but owing to a lack of the first iron foundries in the United states there, and for fifty years it was one of the manifacturing centres of South Jersey, but owing to a lack of the first iron foundries in the United states there, and for fifty years it was one of the manifacturing centres of South Jersey, but owing to a lack of the first iron foundries in the Interest of central railroad corporations.

All the first ir clation, the New-York Life Insurance Company,

founded over a century ago by Samuel Richards, who es-tablished one of the first iron foundries in the United states there, and for fifty years it was one of the manu-facturing centres of South Jersey, but owing to a lack of ore the works were abandoned and the town finally be-came almost deserted.

ASSEMBLEMEN AT BASEBALL.

ALBANY, May 7 (Special) .- Nearly all the Assemblymen looked with amusement upon a game of baseball this afternoon at Riverside Park between Democratic and Republican members. The Democrats were nearly all from New-York, and apparently had played ball from early childhood in the vacant lots of that city. They easily defeated the Republicans, our batting and outlielding them in every iming. The score at the end of the game stood: Democrata, 56 runs; Re-

PRAISING DYNAMITE OUTRAGES AND MURDER. More than a hundred Irish Nationalists and many women who approve the Invincible method of dealing with English officials in Ireland, sat down to a dinner in the Sinclair House, which was tendered to Mrs. Byrne, wife of Frank Byrne, whose extradition was demanded by the English Government from the State Department at Washington, as an alleged participant in the killing of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park. Mrs. Byrne was arrested in London at that time Park. Mrs. Byrne was arrested in London at that time on suspicion of having carried the knives to Dublin with which "Joe" Brady did the dreadful work. A. E. Ford, of The Iruh World, presided, and opened the after-dinner exercises by handing a satchet packed with dollars to Mrs. Byrne. Frank Byrne made a flerce speech applauding Brady and Kelly. "The doctrine, "said be, "that the rife will free Ireland is dead; the doctrine that the rife with knives and dynamite will free Ireland is alive." "We must use all weapons to free Ireland," said Pater E. Tarpey. "I regard "Joe" Rrady as the modern Corlolanus, who struck a great hlow for liberty." P. B. Ezan rose, interrupting, and announced that he had just heard of the acquittal of Short, who, he said, should have finished the killing of the informer Phelan while he was about it. [Appleause.] Edward J. Rowe, Edward I. Carey, John walsh, Adjutant Moran, and Colonel J. P. O'Flynn all spoke in culogy of "scientific" warfare.

GRIEVING THE DEATH OF HER CHILD. A general alarm was sent out by Captain Petty from Police Headquarters last night instructing retty from Felice Headquartere last night instructions the police to look out for Mrs. Rose Goldsboro, of Mamaroneck. Her husband, Arthur T. Goldsboro, reported her missing since 3 p. m. yesterday. A few weeks ago their only child died and since that time Mrs. Goldsboro has been sick. Her physician prescribed heavy doses of quinine, which, it is supposed, affected her mind. She left her house in the afternoon, it was supposed to visit the grave of her child, and since that time had not been seen.

FATALLY KICKING A WOMAN.

Nathaniel Van Buren, of North Fourth and Tenth sta., Brooklyn, was arrested last night for assaulting and kicking Mrs. Alice Bouton, of No. 107 Lynch-st.,

THE FIELD CODE BEATEN.

A DECISIVE VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSING THE MERITS OF THE MEASURE AS IS

ALBANY, May 7 .- The Field Civil Code her

ALBANY, May 7.—The Field Civil Code has been rejected by the Assembly by the decisive vote of 52 to 67. Its opponents had the cruelty to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was beaten, and defeated their own motion; thus preventing any resurrection of the measure.

Mr. Hubbell led the opponents of the bill and General Husted and Mr. Ives its supporters. Mr. Ives opened the debate. He defended the measure against the charge that it had been drawn in the interest of corporations and offered to accept any amendments that would correct the bill in this particular. Non being offered, he declared that it was a Gemagoric cry He offered an amendment which he said was in opposition to corporations. Mr. Hubbell said that this was merely lopping off a small branch of a corporation trea. If the bill had not been drawn for the purpose of siding rallroad companies, it was in their interest. It was especially favorable to the elevated rallroad corporations. England and America had no cedes. They depended upon the common law and the England and America had no codes. They depended upon the common law, and they were prosperous and happy countries. Walter Howe said that the code was a jumble of old law and new law. It would make legal transactions more difficult, both for the courts and suitors. General Husted thought that the code was the most brilliant compendium of law ever published in this country. An intelligent layman by a careful study of the code could become a better lawyer than most case lawyers.

this declaration of General Husted.

"That's true," said Mr. Husted holly, and then gave the names of eminent lawyers who dayered the bill.

Mr. Arnold said that the code was not a modicine that the Assembly ought to take with its eyes shut. Not one man in ten in the Assembly had even glassed at the 3,000 sections of the code. Mr. Baraham believed that the bill was against the laterests of the people. It would take twenty-five years to settle the questions of law that would arise; owing to the passage of the bill—if it was passed—and the people would have to pay for it. Mr. Cantor thought that the people of New-York were strangely ungrateful to Mr. Field for his noble work. If passed, the code will not so into effect till July, 1886, and it could be amended by the next Lecislature. Mr. Church said that the Assembly was asked to pass 3,000 new laws at one vote. He did not think that good policy. It would be a curse to the State. Palpably it was against the interests of the poor and in favor of the weathy. Mr. Hubbell read an attack mpon the code written by Sheldon Ames, the English authority on codes. Mr. Husted said that the people of America were not going to England for instruction in law. The code was not selely the work of Mr. Pield. The people ought to have a code and to understand law. Mr. Livingstone in reply as a substant of the suprarted such bumptions least to be a laymen that they went to law—and lost their cases. Mr. Kruse pointed to the fact that the decisions of the Supreme Court of California were a code and to understand law. Mr. Livingstone in reply a code and to understand law. Mr. Livingstone in reply a code and to understand law. Mr. Livingstone in reply a code and to understand law. Mr. Livingstone in reply a code and to understand law. Mr. Livingstone in reply a code and to understand law. Mr. Livingstone in reply a code and to understand law. Mr. Livingstone in reply for the court of the courts of New-York, although California had adopted the Field code. K. M. Gett said the concession tha this declaration of General Husted.
"That's true," said Mr. Husted hotly, and then gave

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE. THE SUPPLY BILL-PAY-BOLLS OF THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND-PENSIONS.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 7.—The Supply bill was brought up for a third reading in the Senate this morning and occupied most of the seasion. Several amendments were offered increasing the salaries of State officers, and these led to a long discussion in which the responsibility of the Republican majority for keeping down expenses and the propriety of raising the salaries of Democratic officials were the principal features. The result was the defeat of all the proposed additions except that for raising the salary of the Adjutant-General from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Mr. Baker made a persistent effort to get \$20,000 more apprepriated to the Western House of Refuge to build a hospital, but did not succeed. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 28 to 3—Messrs. Elistoch hely and heavest voting in the negative. worth, Daly and Daggett voting in the negative.

The bill authorizing the Court of Claims to examine the claim of the 9th Regiment for injured uniforms, was rdered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution for The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution for the appointment by the Governor of an agent to examine the pay-rolls of companies called into service from New-York in the War of 1812, and present the claims to the United States authorities for settlement. It also concurred in the Assembly resolution requesting the Representatives of the State in Concress to urge the passage of an act to bring about a settlement of the claims of New-York for moneys paid by the State for clothing equipment, etc., of volunteers and militia in the War of 1812.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill, which he said was asked.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill, which he said was asked for by the entire Police Department of New-York, creating a relief fund for the department. It makes the superintendent and inapectors of the department as Board of Commissioners of the Police Relief Fund; the fund to consist of \$\vec{x}\$2 per month, to be withheld from the monthly pay of every policeman and employe of the department who wishes to avail himself of its benefits. The beirs of each policeman who contributes to the fund

RECOMMITTING THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL ALBANY, May 7 (Special).-There was a scene of excitement in the Assembly to-night over the oklyn Bridge bill. Yesterday reading. General Husted at the time was acting as Speaker. He proclaimed the advent of the bill in a loud voice and Mr. O'Neil's motion was uttered in an equally loud tone, but the Brooklyn Assemblymen were asleep at the time. One of them, Mr. Nagle, who is bitterly op

QUIETING THE LIQUOR CONTROVERSY. ALBANY, May 7 .- Any legislation for the liquor interest may be considered as impossible after the action of the Assembly to-day on Mr. Reilly's inotion the action of the Assembly to-day on Mr. Rellly's inction to discharge the Committee on Internal Affairs from the further care of his bill permitting the sale of ale and beer in all the cities of the State on Sunday from 12 o'clock noon until midnight. Mr. O'Neil said that he thought the time had passed when the Assembly should waste its moments in considering oid bills buried in committees. He moved that Mr. Refliy's motion be laid on the table. The motion was adopted by a vote of 60 to 45.

THE REPAVING OF FIFTH AVENUE.

ALBANY, May 7 (Special) .- At the evening ssion of the Assembly, Walker Howe succeeded in havsession of the Assembly, Walker Howe succeeded in having the bill for the repavement of Fifth-ave., which is the combined production of himself and Sonator Daly, ordered to a third reading. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Cantor opposed the bill on the ground that it robbed the Commissioner of Public Works of some of his powers. Mr. Howe convinced the Assembly that the interests of New-York taxpayers were guarded in the bill, and as already stated, had the bill ordered to a third reading. The Committee on Cities added an amendment to the bill, excluding street railways from Fifth-ave. The bill, when passed by the Assembly, will be returned to the Senate.

DEFEATING THE STORM KING BRIDGE BILL ALBANY, May 7 .- The Assembly defeated the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at Storm King Mountain; striking out the enacting clause on motion of Mr. Hubbell by a vote of 62 to 31.

This is the Season

When everybody needs a reliable spring medicine. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion and the weak condition of the body, all call for the purifying, regulating and reviving influences so happly and effectively combined in Hood's Saraparilla. It dispais billiousness, cures dyspepsia and drives every taint of scrofula from the blood. Take it

now.

"I have used Hood's Saraaparilla in my family for some years. I generally get a supply about the lat of April, and we use it through the spring mouths. I consider it the best blood purifier."—[J. P. Van Nest, Weester, Ohio.

"I have used Hood's Saraaparilla for blood poison, and believe it has entirely cured use."—[W. H. Barr, Steubenville,

Ohlo.

"During the summer months I have been somewhat debli-tated or run down. I have taken Hood's Barsayarilis, which gave me new vigor and restored me to my wouted health and strength."—[Wm. H. Clough, Tilton, N. H. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all draggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by

100 Doses One Dollar

\$400 each in the United States, but cost here \$3,500 each. Already there are several cases of taken for the new road through Germantewn, the jury to-day rendered a verdiet for the land company of \$96,400. The case has been on trial for weeks.